THE INDIANA TRUST

Office 23 South Meridian St.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000

Many people have no way of learning the value of investments, nor the duties that devolve upon one who must manage his own financial affairs. Inexperienced persons frequently inherit estates; a married woman has a separate estate, or a widow has put upon her the management of affairs of this kind; an executor or administrator, or any one in charge of trust funds, may have all necessary legal advice, and yet need other assistance.

THE INDIANA TRUST COMPANY offers the knowledge, experience and service required in all such cases as

The Indianapolis Commission Co BROKERS. Grain, Provisions and Stocks. Quick trades Immediate settlements. COMMERCIAL CLUB BUILDING Branch—Denison Hotel. Tel. 1375.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Fair Day's Business at New York, and Higher Prices the Rule.

Substantial Advance Gained by Many Shares-Few Changes in the Local Grain Market.

At New York, yesterday, money on call was easy at 2@21/2 per cent., the last loan being made at 2, closing offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper was 7@9 per

Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.84%@4.84% for demand and at \$4.82%@4.83 for sixtyday bills. Posted rates were \$4.84@4.86; commercial bills, \$4.8114@4.811/2. Silver certificates, 731/2@74c. Bar silver

closed at 73%c per ounce; at London, 33%d. The total sales of stocks at the Exchange were 145,900 shares. At the opening of business there was promise of an activity which fell far short of realization as the day progressed. There was quite a rush of buying orders in the early dealings, under the influence of which a sharp advance was recorded. At the end of the first half hour realizations set in, which brought about a reaction that was, however, merely fractional, and the upward movement was quickly resumed. Shortly after 11 o'clock the buying became easy, and, with it, the general list, after midday, another period of strength setting in, but the sustaining influence of the purchasing movement was lacking, and during the afternoon prices sagged off until, at the close, a decline from the highest figures of the morning had been established, which ranged up to 1½ per cent. It did not, however, wipe out all of the early improvement, and the final sales of the day, compared with Saturday's closing figures. show a substantial advance the figures, show a substantial advance, the leaders in which were: American Cotton Oll, preferred, 3; National Cordage, 21/8; Edison Electric, 2; Northwestern, 11/8; General Electric, Linseed Oil, Sugar, preferred, and Lake Shore, 11/2; Chicago Gas and Buffalo, Eochester & Pittsburg, 11/4; Whisky, Manhattan and American Tobacco, 11/4; Sugar, common, 11/4; St. Paul & Duluth and New York & New Haven, 1 per cent. Prominent on the bear side of the mar-Prominent on the bear side of the mar-ket was Louisville & Nashville, which, in sympathy with the decline in London, assisted by selling orders from abroad, sold off 3 per cent., with a recovery of 1/4 per cent, at the close, The railway and miscellaneous bond mar-

ket was irregular, and some heavy ad-vances and declines were made. Government bonds were strong. State bonds were dull. Closing quotations were:

ead Trust...... 26 | Western Union... 8238

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

More Fall-Like Weather Needed to Stimulate Trade-Prices Steady. The common remark with the wholesale men is that some good fall-like weather is needed to give life to trade, which has dragged the last few days. In prices fluctuations are few. The weaker tone to the provision market is thought to indicate a further decline in prices, the drop of 1/2c on Saturday being but the beginning of lowerprices on all hog products. The wool market is more quiet and weak now than in many years. The hide market in the last ten days has been more active, with but slight variation in prices. Staple groceries are firm. The dry goods market is far from being in a strong position as regards prices, and considerable concessions are being made to sell good bills. Poultry and eggs are in good request, with prices easy on the former. In fruits and vegetables it is quite difficult to quote prices. So much do the goods vary in quality and so badly are truits rotting this mild weather that, rather than carry them, the commission houses unload at anything like a reasonable figure. The local grain market is rather quiet now, but the coming on of the new corn crop may give more life to trade. It will be noticed that there has not been for weeks more than one cent variation in prices on cereals from one week's end to another, unless on wheat, when it suddenly advanced. It

being election day Tuesday, there will be no session of the Board of Trade. Track bids yesterday ruled as follows: Wheat—No. 2 red, 59½c; No. 3 red, 56c. Corn—No. 1 white, 40½c; No. 2 white, 40½c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 4 white, 30@35c; No. 2 white, mixed, 39c; No. 3 white, mixed, 38½c; No. 4 white, mixed, 30@35c; No. 2 yellow, 38½c; No. 3 yellow, 38c; No. 4 yellow, 30@35c; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 mixed, 871/2c; No. 4 mixed, 30@35c; ear corn, 43@44c. Jersey, \$3.75. Oats-No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29c; No. 3 mixed, 271/2c;

rejected, 23@25c. Hay-Choice timothy, \$13; No. 1, \$12.25; No. 2, \$10.50; No. 1 prairie, \$6.75; mixed, \$8; Rye-No. 2, 45c for car lots; 40c for wagon

Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices Paid by Dealers.) Poultry-Hens, 7c per lb; young chickens, 7c per 1b; turkeys, toms, 6c per 1b; Lens, Sc per Ib; fancy large young turkeys, Sc; small and poor, 5c; ducks, 6c per Ib; geese, \$4.20 per doz. for choice. Eggs-Shippers paying 18c. Butter- Grass butter, choice, 15@18c;

Feathers-Prime geese, 40c per fb; mixed duck, 20c per 1b. Beeswax-20c for yellow; 15c for dark. Wool-Unwashed medium wool, 16c; unwashed coarse or braid, 13@14c; unwashed

fine merino, 10713c; tub-washed, 18723c; burry and cotted wool, 3c to 6c less than HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Hides—No. 1 green hides, 2½c; No. 1 G. S. hides, 3½c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 2¾c; No. 1 calf hides, 5c; No. 2 calf hides, 3½c. Tallow-No. 1 tallow, 4c; No. 2 tallow,

Grease-White, 41/2c; yellow, 31/2c; brown, Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling

prices of wholesale dealers.) Canned Goods.

Peaches — Standard, 3-pound, \$1.85@2;
Pound seconds. \$1.40@1.50; 3-pound pic, 1C, 14x20, roofing tin, \$6@6.50; IC, 20x28, \$12 towards stock accumulations on a subsiding demand, but show no concession in price. Dress goods and woolens rule dull, three days. Then drain, add strong vinexcent for heavy weights, which are in degrar, hot or cold, according to recipe.

90@95c; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; California seconds, \$1.85@2. Miscellaneous — Blackberries, 2-pound, 85@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.20@1.25; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.25@1.35; choice, \$2@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, \$1@1.10; light, 70@75c; 2-pound full, \$2@2.10; light, \$1.20@1.30; string beans, \$5@95c; Lima beans, \$1.10@1.20; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early @1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$1.20@1.25; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.45@2.20; 3-pound tomatoes,

\$1.20@1.25. Candies and Nuts. Candles—Stick, 7c per 1b; common mixed, 7c; G. A. R. mixed, 8c; Banner mixed, 10c; cream mixed, 10%c; old-time mixed, 8c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds, 20c; English walnuts, 16c; Brazil nuts, 102; fliberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 15c.

Coal and Coke. Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7.50 per ton; Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.25 per ton; Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.25; Island City, \$3; Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut

coals 50c below above quotations.

Coke — Connellsville, \$3.5 per load;
crushed, \$3.25 per load; lump, \$3 per load. Dried Fruits. Figs-Layer, 14@15c per 1b.
Peaches-Common sun-dried, 7@8c per 1b;
common evaporated, 14@16c; California

Apricots-Evaporated, 16@18c. Prunes-Turkish, 8@9c per ID; California,

Currants—51/2@6c per 1b.
Raisins—Loose Muscatel, \$1.75@1.85 per box; London layer, \$1.85@2 per box; Valencia, 8@81/2c per 1b; layer, 9@10c.

Alcohol, \$2.14@2.40; asafetida, 34c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 55@60c; cochineal, 50@66c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, brls, \$171.10; cream tartar, pure, 26@28c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Caiab, genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, 2. & W., ber oz, \$2.45; madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, 1 er gal, \$1.25@1.30; oil, bergamot, per lb, \$3.50; opium, \$3.10; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 29@40c; balsam copabia, 60@65c; soap, castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda bicarb, 4½@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour 5@6c, saltbeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 36@10c; giycerine, 16@20c; iodide potassium, \$3@3.10; bromide potassium, 38@40c; chlorate potash, 25c; poray, 12@14c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 22@26c. Drugs. Oils—Linseed oil, 37@40c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners, 45c. Lard oils—Winter strained, in barrels, 80c per gal; in half barrels, 30c per gal extra.

Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 6½c;
Berkeley, No. 60, 9c; Cabot, 7c; Capital,
6c; Cumberland, 7½c; Dwight Anchor, 8½c;
Fruit of Loom, 8c; Farwell, 7½c; Fitchville, 6½c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 6c;
Gilded Age, 7c; Hill, 7½c; Hope, 7c; Linwood, 7½c; Lonsdale, 8c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10½c; Masonville, 8½c; Peabody, 6c;
Pride of the West, 11½c; Quinebaugh, 6½c;
Star of the Nation, 6c; Ten Strike, 6½c;
Pepperell, 9-4, 18c; Pepperell, 10-4, 20c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 20½c; Androscoggin, 10-4,
22½c.

Dry Goods.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6½c; Argyle, 6c; Boott C, 5c; Buck's Head, 6½c; Clifton CCC, 5½c; Constitution, 40-inch, 7½c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 7½c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J, 5c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 4½c; Lockwood B, 6c; A, 5½c; Princess, 5½c; Saranac R, 6½c; Trion Sea Island, 5c; Pepperell E, 6½c; Pepperell R, 5¾c; Pepperell E, 6½c; Pepperell R, 5¾c; Pepperell, 9-4, 16c; Pepperell, 10-4, 18c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 18½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 20½c.

Prints—Allen dress styles, 5½c; Allen's staples, 5c; Allen TR, 5½c; Allen robes, 5½c; American indigo, 5c; American robes, 5½c; American shirtings, 4c; Arnold merino, 6½c; Arnold Gold Seal, 10c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco madders, 4½c; Hamilton fancy, 5½c; Manchester fancy, 5½c; Merrimac 5½c; Manchester fancy, 5½c; Merrimac fancy, 5½c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 6c: Pacific fancy, 5½c; Pacific robes, 6c; Pacific mourning, 5½c; Simpson Eddystone, 5½c; Simpson Berlin solids, 5½c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 5½c; Simpson's mournings 5½c. 51/2c; Simpson's mournings, 51/2c. Ginghams — Amoskeag staples, 5%c; Amoskeag Persian Dress, 6½c; Bates War-wick Dress, 6½c; Johnson BF Fancies, 8½c; Lancaster, 5%c; Lancaster Normandies, Carrolton, 4%c; Renfrew Dress, Whittenton Heather, 6%c; Calcutta Dress Styles, 5½c.

Prime Cambrics—Manville, 4¾c; S. S. & Son's, 4½c; Masonville, 4¾c; Garner, 4¾c.

Tickings—Amoskeag, ACA, 12½c; Conestoga, BF, 14½c Cordis, 140, 13½c; Cordis, FT, 13½c; Cordis, ACE, 12½c; Hamilton awning, 10½c; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 12c; Oakland, AF, 7c; Portsmouth, 12½c; Susquehanna, 14½c; 7c; Portsmouth, 12½c; Susquehanna, 14½c; Shetucket SW, 7½c; Shetucket F, 8c; Swift Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$15.50; American, \$15.50; Franklinville, \$18; Harmony, \$15.50;

Stark, \$19.50. Groceries. Sugar-Hard sugars, 644074c; confectioners' A, 574064c; off A, 6064c; A, 54064c; extra C, 54054c; yellow C, 476054c; dark yellow, 4%@4%c. Coffee—Good, 20@20%c; prime, 22@23c; strictly prime, 24@20%c; fancy green and yellows, 26@27c; ordinary Java, 29@30c; old government Java, 33@34c; roasted 1-1b packages, 24%c.
Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans mo-lasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@ Beans—Choice hand-picked navy, \$2,20@ 2,30 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$2.15@2.25; limas, California, 5c per 1b. Rice-Louisiana, 3% @5c; Carolina, 4%@ Honey-New York stock, 1-th sections, 16 Spices-Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80@ Salt-In car lots, 80@85e; small lots, 90@ Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per 15; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 15c jute, 12@15c; cot-

Shot-\$1.50@1.55 per bag for drop. Lead-7@74c per pressed bars. Wooden Dishes-No. 1, per 1.000, \$2.20; No. No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$2.20; No. 1, \$2.50; No. 3, \$2.80; No. 5, \$3.50.

Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; ½ brl, \$8; ½ brl, \$16; No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16, \$6.50; ½, \$10; ½, \$20; No. 1, cream, plain, 1-32, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16, \$8.75; ½, \$14.50; ½, \$28.50. Extra charge for printing. Woodenware-No. 1 tubs, \$7@7.25; No. 2 tubs, \$6.25; No. 3 tubs, \$5@5.25; 3-hoop pails, \$1.70@1.75; 2-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.45; double wash-boards, \$2.25@2.75; common wash-boards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes-pins, 50@85c per

Straight grades, \$2.70@3; fancy grades, \$2.90@3.15; patent flour, \$3.50@4; low grades, Iron and Steel.

Bar iron, 1.70@1.80c; horseshoe bar, 2%@ 3c; nail rod, 6c; plow slabs, 3c; American cast steel. 9c; tire steel, 2%@3c; spring steel, 41/2@5c. Leather-Oak sole, 28@38c; hemlock sole,

22@28c; harness, 26@38c; skirting, 31@33c;

single strap, 41c; black bridle, per doz, \$60 @95; fair bridle, \$60@78 per doz; city kip, 55@75c; French kip, 85c@\$1.10; city calf-skins, 85c@\$1; French calfskins, \$1@1.80. Nails and Horseshoes Steel cut nails, \$1.40; wire nails, \$1.70 rates; horseshoes, per keg, \$4.25; mule-shoes, per keg, \$5.25; horse nails, \$4@5.

Oil Cake. Oil cake, \$24 per ton; oil meal, \$24. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Apples-\$4@5 per barrel. Cranberries-Cape Cod, \$6 per brl; \$2.25

Celery-25@40c per bunch. Peaches-Fancy, \$2.75@3 per bu; ordinary, Sweet Potatoes-Baltimore, \$2.75 per brl;

Jersey, \$3.50. Cabbage-\$1.50@1.75 per brl. Onions—85c per bu or \$2.25 per brl. Tomatoes—65@75c per bu. Grapes—Concords, 20c per 10-pound basket; Delawares, 25c. Pears-\$4.50@5 per brl.

Quinces-\$5 per brl. Potatoes—\$2.50 per brl or 85c per bu. Lemons—Choice, \$4 per box; fancy, \$5. California Plums—\$1.50@1.75. Banapas-\$1.25@2 per bunch, according to size and quality. Cheese—New York full cream, 121/2@181/2c; skims, 5@7c per Ib.

Bacon-Clear sides, 50 lbs average, 12%c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 1314c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 131/2c; clear bellies, 18 to 22 lbs average, 134c; 12 to 14 lbs average, 14c; clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs average, 12%c; 12 to 20 lbs average, 13c; light, 9 lb average, 134c. Shoulders-English-cured, 12 lbs average, 114c; 16ths average, 10c. Hams-Sugar-cured, 15@20 ths average, 11%c; 15 lbs average, 12c; 12½ lbs average, 12½c; 10lbs average, 12½c; block hams,

California Hams-Sugar-cured, 10 to 12 lbs average, 9c. Boneless Hams-Sugar cured, 91/2c. Pickled Pork-Bean pork, clear, per brl, 200 lbs, \$25; rump pork, \$19 per brl. Breakfast Bacon-Clear, English-cured. Lard-Kettle rendered, in tierces, 1214c; Indiana, 114c.

Seeds. Clover-Choice recleaned, 60-15 bu, \$4.75@ 5; prime, \$4.75@6; English, choice, \$4.50@ 4.75; Alsike, choice, \$7.50@8; Alfalfa, choice, \$5.55@6. Timothy-45-1b bu, choice, \$2@2.15; strictly prime, \$1.85@2. Blue grass-Fancy, 14-1b bu, \$1.15@1.20; extra clean, 85@90c. Orchard grass-Extra, \$1.35@1.50, Red top-Choice, 50@60c; extra clean, 38@40c. En-

glish blue grass-24-1b bu, \$2.40@2.50. Tinners' Supplies. Best brand charcoal tin IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$7.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20 and 12x12, \$9.50;

Copper bottoms, 22c. Planished copper, 25c. Solder, 15@16c.

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- Flour - Receipts, 26,100 packages; exports, 2,900 brls; sales, 900 packages. The market was quiet and lower to sell, with the decline in wheat. Minnesota straights, \$3.10@3.60; Minnesota patents, \$3.80@4.25; superfine, \$2.15@2.35; rye mixture, \$2.50@3.15. Cornmeal steady.

Rye dull. Barley steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 66@67c. Barley malt dull. Wheat-Receipts, 337,500 bu; sales, 910,000 bu futures, 136,000 bu spot. The spot market was 1/2c lower and quiet; No. 3 red, in store and elevator, 70c; afloat, 701/2c; f. o. b., 71c; No. 3 red, 67%c; No. 1 hard, 74%c. Options dull; opened %c lower on easy cables and large receipts, sold off slowly, closing dull at 1/2c net decline; No. 2 red, October closed at 69%c; November, 71%c; December, 72%@73%c, closing at 72%c; May, 79%@80%c, closing at

Corn-Receipts, 109,900 bu; exports, 7,800 bu; sales, 515,000 bu futures, 121,000 bu spot. Spots 1/2 lower and more active for export; No. 2, 47½c in elevator, 47¼c afloat. Options dull, closing at ½@5½c net loss on large receipts and fears of favorable government report. October, 47¼@47¼c, closing at 47½c; November, closing at 47½c; December, 47½@47%c, closing at 47½c; May, 49@49¼c, closing at 49c.

Oats—Receipts, 253,000 bu; exports, 200 bu; sales, 180,000 bu futures, 73,000 bu spots. Spots ¼c lower and dull. Options ¼@%c Spots 1/4c lower and dull. Options 1/40%c

lower on large receipts and in sympathy with corn; October, 324@334c, closing at 334c; November, 334@335c, closing at 325c; December, 34c, closing at 34c; No. 2, 334@35c; No. 2 white, 354@36c; No. 2 Chicago, 344@345c; No. 3, 33c; No. 3 white, 35c; mixed Western, 34@36c; white Western, 36@39c Cut meats firm and in fair demand; pickled bellies scarce at 121/2@131/4c; pickled shoulders, 8c; pickled hams, 101/2011c; lard steady; Western steam closed at 10.20c;

sales, 100 tierces at 10.25. Options: October, sales, 100 tierces at 10.25. Options: October, 10.15c; November, 9.60c; December, 8.80c. Pork firm; extra mess, \$19.50.

Butter quiet; State dairy, 21@27c; State creamery, 29@30c; Western dairy, 18½@22c; Western creamery, 29@30c; Western factory, 17@20c; Elgin, 30c. Cheese quiet; September, State, large, 11@11½c; fancy, 11½c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs weak; State and Pennsylvania, 23½@24c; Western fresh, 22@23c; receipts, 6,173 packages.

Tallow firmer. Cotton-seed oil dull: Tallow firmer. Cotton-seed oil dull;

Molasses steady. Coffee-Options opened from unchanged to 15c lower; ruled dull and weak on small local trade, following Brazil news, and weak European advices, and closed steady at a net decline of 10 to 20 points; sales, 11,250 bags; October, 17.05@17.10c; regular, 17.35c, at buyer's option; November, 16.45 @16.50c; December, 16@16.10c; January, 15.75 @15.80c; March, 15.35@15.40c; May, 15.10c; spot Rio quiet and easier; No. 7, 184@ 18%c. Sugar-Raw firm; sales, 1,600 bags St. Croix centrifugals, 96 test, at 3%c, ex. ship.; 135 hhds. Muscovado, 89 test, at 31/4c,

crude, 35@36c; yellow, 38@40c.

TRADE IN GENERAL.

Quotations at St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Other Points.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat sagged nearly all the session and closed 1/2c below Saturday; cash and October, 61%c; December, 64%c; May, 72%c. Corn was duli and the close 1/20%c below Saturday's; cash and October, 35%c; December, 34%c; year, 34%c; May, 38%. Oats firm but very slow; cash and October, 27%c; November, 27%c; May, 31%c. Rye lower at 44c. Barley quiet; sample lots Minnesota, 60@61c. Bran higher at 159@60c on east track. Hay in good demand for best grades; track. Hay in good demand for best grades; timothy ranges at \$9.50@13.50; prairie, \$7@ 8.50. Flaxseed firm at \$1.01. Butter scarce and firm; creamery, 26@29c; dairy, 20@27c, Corn meal easy at \$1.80. Whisky steady at \$1.12. Bagging, 4%@6c. Cotton ties, 95c@\$1. Pork quiet; jobbing, \$18.50. Lard nominal at 9.50c. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders, 7c; longs and ribs, 9.50c; shorts, 10c; boxed lots .15c more. Bacon, shoulders, 7.75c; longs and ribs, 12½c; shorts, 11.25@11.37½c. Receipts—Flour, 50,000 brls; wheat, 189,000 bu; corn, 166,000 bu; oats, 74,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 49,-000 bu; oats 13,000 bu

000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9. - December wheat opened at 60%c, against 61%c, Saturday's close, dropped to 60%@60%c, advanced to 61c, and closed at 60%c. May opened at 68%c, against 68%c Saturday, declined to 67%c, advanced to 68%c, and closed at 68c. Track wheat closed: Hard, 60%c; No. 1 Northern, 59%c; No. 2, 57c. The cash wheat market was very active, with good demand from local millers and elevator companies, both being very large purchasers. Values were hardly up to the mark, however. No. 1 Northern sold at 594@594c and No. 2 at 574@58c, with an occasional sale made slightly in advance of these figures for choice. Receipts were 818 cars; shipments, 74 cars. The flour market was easy, and the tendency to weaker position dependent upon the day's market for wheat to some extent, which was lower at the outset. Millers still unite in calling a flat market. The freight rates for export stuff was called steady. Bran was weak and sold at about \$9@9.50 in bulk, with shorts going at about \$10@10.50 in bulk for common lots. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Flour dull. Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, 684,@68½c; October, 684,@68½c; November, 684,@70c; December, 71½@71½c; January, 72¾@73c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, spot, 47½@47¾c; October, 47½@47¾c; November, 47½@47¾c; December, 46½@46¾c; Jaunary, 46½@46¾c. Car lots dull at 48@49c for No 2 mixed and yellor. October, 36½

low. Oats steady: spot, 37½c; October, 36¼ @37c; November, 36@36½c; December, 36¼@ 36¼c; January, 36¼@36¾c. Hay, fair to choice, \$14@16. Butter dull; Western creamery, extra, 29c; Pennsylvania prints, extra 28c. Eggs quiet and steady; near by, 23c; Western, 22c. Receipts—Wheat, 4,454 bu; corn, 7,940 bu; oats, 6,176 bu; flour, 3,070 bris, 5,100 sacks. Shipments—Wheat, 28,611 bu; corn, 10,333 bu; oats, 25,870 bu; flour, none. RALTIMORE, Oct. 9 .- Flour dull. Wheat steady; by sample, 68@681/2c; on grade, 661/46 68%c; red Western, quiet and easy; cash, 68c; October, 68c; December, 70%@70%c; May, 77%@78c. Corn—White nominal; No. 2 yellow, nominal; mixed Western dull; cash, 47c; October, 46%c; year, 45%c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 34@34%c; No. 2 white, 36@361/c. Hay strong; fair to choice, \$13.50 @16. Rye slow; No. 2, 53c. Freights dull. Cotton quiet; middling, 81/sc. Coffee steady; Rio, No. 7, 164@184c. Butter steady; creamery, fancy, 30@31c; choice, 26@27c. Eggs steady at 20@21c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.-Flour in fair demand; fancy, \$2.95@3.15; family, \$2.25@4. Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 red, 631/2064c; receipts, 2,600 bu; shipments, 1,500 bu. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats weak; No. 2 mixed, 31@32c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 51c. Pork barely steady at \$17.50. Lard neglected. Bacon steady at \$1.62\\@11.75c. Whisky unchanged at \$1.12. Butter firm; creamery, 31c; Ohio, 28c; good to prime dairy, 12@20c. Linseed oil, 38c. Sugar steady; hard refined, 5%@6c; yellow, 3%@4%c. Eggs steady. Cheese quiet; prime to choice, 10@101/2c. TOLEDO, Oct. 9.—Wheat steady. No. 2, cash, 641/2c; December, 671/2c; May, 75c. Corn dull; No. 2, cash, 41c, nominal. Oats steady; cash, 291/2. Rye dull; cash, 481/2c. Clover seed active and lower; prime, cash, \$5.40;

January, \$5.65. Receipts—rlour, 558 brls; wheat, 78,086 bu; corn, 286,198 bu; oats, 2,973 bu; rye, 721 bu; clover seed, 1,133 bags. Shipments—Flour, 5,415 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 53,200 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 827 bags. DETROIT, Oct. 9.—The market closed dull and lower. Wheat—No. 1 white, 6314c; No. 2 red, cash, 644c; No. 3 red, 614c; December, 674c; May, 744c. Corn-No. 2, cash, 4lc. Oats-No. 2 white, 3lc; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Rye-No. 2, cash, 481/2c. Prime

clover seed. \$5.55. Receipts-Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none, Oils. WILMINGTON, Oct. 9.—Rosin firm; strained, 80c; good, 85c. Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c. Tar firm at \$1.15. Turpentine quiet; hard, \$1; soft, \$1.60; Virgin, \$1.60.

OIL CITY, Oct. 9.—National transit certificates opened at 69%; c; highest, 70c; lowest, 69%; c; closed at 70c. Sales, 12,000 bris; shipments, 146,037 brls; runs, 104,674 brls. CLEVELAND, Oct. 9 .- Petroleum slow: standard white, 110 degres, 5%c; gasoline, 74 degrees, 7c; gasoline, 86 degrees, 10c; naphtha, 63 degrees, 61/2c. PITTSBURG, Oct. 9 .- Petroleum-National transit certificates opened at 60%c; closed at 70c; highest, 701/sc; lowest, 693/sc. Sales,

10,000 brls. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- Petroleum steady; united closed at 69%c. Turpentine easy. SAVANNAH, Oct. 9 .- Spirits turpentine firm at 25c. Rosin firm at 90c.

Dry Goods. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- The week opens on a dull and uninteresting dry-goods market. Advices from the interior indicate that light stocks of goods are being carried, but also indicate that there is no disp mon to carry full stocks with affairs at Washington as they are now. Prices show some irregularity, because assortments are incomplete, manufacturers, for Washington rea- be strong enough to bear an egg, making sons, limiting productions. Cotton goods it in the proportion of a heaping pint of about hold their own as to prices; there is | coarse salt to a gallon of water. Test picka moderate export demand and less local les by tasting them before putting on vin-inquiry. Ginghams and woven fabrics rule legar. They should be pleasantly salt. If steady, with a fair demand. Prints rule steady. Printing cloths are working low them to stand until they have acquired

mand. Foreign dry goods are selling considerably below last year's movement, but stocks are not pressing. Yarns are quiet. The jobbing trade shows a litle more stir, but, as a rule, the market is dull and the outlook unpremising.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Pig iron dull; American, \$12.25@12.50. Copper easier; lake, 9.60c, nominal. Lead weak; domastic, 3.60c. Tip weak; straits, 20.50c bid. Speiter easy; domestic, 3.75, nominal. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Lead and spelter both lower, with sellers at 3.40c.

Cotton. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Cotton easy; middling, 81-16c; low middling, 73-16c; good ordinary, 77-16c; net receipts, 120,252 bales; gross receipts, 13,691 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,450 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 105,312 bales.

Butter. ELGIN, Oct. 9.-The butter market was not held to-day because of Chicago day at the fair. The price for the coming week was fixed at 29c.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle Scarce and Strong-Hogs Weak and Lower-Sheep Steady. Cattle-Nothing on sale. The feeling strong at previous prices. Fair to medium shippers..... 3.40@3.80 Good to choice heifers..... 3.00@3.50 Fair to medium heifers..... 2.25 Common thin heifers..... Good to choice cows..... 2.60@3.00 Fair to medium cows...... 2.00@2.40 Common old cows..... 1.00@1.75 Hogs-Receipts, 500; shipments, 200. The quality was fair. The market opened weak and lower, and closed quiet at the decline, Mixed 6.00@6.70 Heavy 6.20@6.70 Heavy roughs...... 4.50@5.90 Sheep and Lambs-Nothing doing for want of stock. The market looks steady. Good to choice sheep......\$3.60@3.50 Fair to medium sheep.........2.75@3.00

Bucks, per head...... 2.00@4.00 Elsewhere.

Common thin sheep...... 2 00@2.25

Lambs, common to medium..... 3.00@3 50

Lambs, good to choice

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- Beeves-Receipts, two days, 4,539, including 63 cars on sale. The market was dull and 10c lower; native steers, \$3.65@5.25; Texans and Colorados, \$3.25@4.30; bulls and cows, \$1.40@3.40; dressed beef slow at 71/69c. Shipments to-morrow, 674 beeves and 1,800 quarters of beef. Calves -Receipts of calves to-day, 146; veals steady; other calves 4c lower; veals, \$5@8; grassers, \$2@2.75; fed and mixed calves,

Sheep-Receipts, two days, 188,220. The market was steady, closing 1/4c lower on lambs. Sheep, \$2.50@4.50; lambs, \$4.50@5.75; dressed mutton, 7@81/2c; dressed lambs, 8@ Hogs-Receipts, two days, 7,790, including 3 cars on sale. The market was firm at

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 9.-Cattle-Recelpts, 3,200; shipments, 1,980. The market was active; 110 carloads on sale. Prices 10@15c higher than last week on all grades. Twenty cars of cattle shipped to New York Hogs-Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 5,300. The market was active; good mixed to best selected, \$7.15@7.25; good to best Yorkers, \$7@7.10; common to fair, \$6.70@6.90. Fifteen

cars of hogs shipped to New York. Sheep-Receipts, 6,200; shipments, 4,100. The market was very dull and 25c off from last week's prices. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,600; shipments, 5,400. The best was steady; others lower. Texas steers, \$1.85@3.25; Texas cows, \$1.60@2.50; shipping steers, \$4@5.45; native cows, \$1.50@3; butchers' stock, \$3@4.15; stockers and feeders, \$4.10@3.50; bulls

and mixed, \$1.25@2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,400. The market was 5@10c lower. Bulk of sales, \$6.35@6.45; heavies, \$6.15@6.40; packers and mixed, \$6.25@6.40; Yorkers, \$6.45@6.50; pigs, \$4.50@6.30. Sheep-Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,100 The market was slow.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 1,800. The market was steady. Fair to good native steers, \$3.50@4.75; choice shipping, \$4.80@5.20; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50@3.10; cows, \$1.60@2.20. Hogs-Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 600. The market closed weak at \$4.80; bulk of sales, Sheep-Receipts, 1,00; shipments, 900. The market was quiet; mixed natives, \$2.25@3.50; Texans, \$2@2.50; lambs, \$2.50@4.50.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Cattle steady for good grades, but slow for common; best export steers, \$4.75@5.35; good shipping, \$4.50@4.65; light to medium, \$3.85@4.40.

Hogs lower; Yorkers, good corn fed, \$6.85@6.95; grassy, \$6.60@6.75; mixed packers, \$6.90@7; choice heavy, \$6,90@7.05; fair, \$6.70@6.75; pigs, \$6.25@6.55. Sheep and lambs steady; fair to good sheep, \$3.25@3.75; extra, \$3.85@4; fair to good lambs, \$4.25@4.75; fancy, \$4.90@5. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9 .- Cattle market un-

Hogs-Market slow and lower; choice packing and butchers', \$6.50@6.55; fair to good packing, \$6.45@6.50; roughs, \$5.50@6.
Sheep and lambs—Market strong. Good to extra shipping sheep, \$2.75@3; fair to good, \$2.25@2.50; extra lambs, \$4@4.15; fair to good, \$3.25@3.75.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Twenty-One Transfers Yesterday-Total Consideration, \$49,195. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m., Oct. 9, 1893, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Hartford Block, No. 84 East Market street:

Josephine E. Zimmerman to Bert Zimmerman et al., part of lots 24, 25 and 26, outlot 182, in Coburn's ligoss, lot 24, block 4, lot 24, block 3, lot 1, block 10, and lot 1, block land, lot 212, in Kuhn & Johnson's first West Indianapolis addition..
Edwin P. Kellogg to Flora E. Marston, lot 19, in Milligan's Park Lane Bieler, lot 41, in town of Wood-al.'s subdivision of Columbia Place 1,000

George W. Seibert et al. to L. T.
Dickerson, lot 36, in Seibert &
Cruse's first addition......
L. T. Dickerson to Geo. W. Seibert
et al., lot 2, in Pleasant Run addi-James D. Green to W. L. Wagoner et al., lot 30, in Daugherty's subdi-addition
W. L. Wagoner et al. to Shelby
Herrod, part of the northwest
quarter of section 13, township 17, John E. Kerr to Frank Trast, part Jacob Spielberger to John H. Bath et al., part of lot 46, in A. E. Fletcher's fourth Brookside addi-dle quarter of subdivision of part of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14, range 5..... Anna Wright to William H. Williams, lot 177, in E. T. Fletcher's second addition to Brightwood......

West-end addition..... Thomas Hupp to James A. Hupp, lots 101 and 102, in McCarty's first nolds, middle two-thirds part of the northwest quarter of section 4, Place addition..... 6,000 Transfers, 21; consideration.....\$49,195

John A. E. Haugh to Ewart Manufacturing Company, lot 27, in Haugh & Co.'s subdivision of Holmes's

Never put up pickles in anything that has held any kind of grease, and never let them freeze. The brine for pickles should not salt enough add salt to brine and alANTI-VACCINATION.

Plea for a More Modern View of the Facts in Relation Thereto.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Now that you have removed the scab from the closed vaccination question by this morning publishing a lengthy "scientifie" communication favoring vaccination, and based upon my previous articles against that procedure, it is but fair that a short reply should be made by me. Today's author speaks of "lymph" and "vaccine lymph" in a most familiar and nonchalant way, but would have been much more scientific and technically correct if he had called the foul stuff "pus," which it is, just as he would if speaking of the matter running from a chancroidal excavation, foul ulcer or any other chronic

Your correspondent this morning sol-emnly assures us that he is only looking for the truth and has no dogma or theory for the truth and has no dogma or theory to uphold, but gravely quotes from "Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, just revised," to the effect that vaccination is now practiced everywhere by those guided by reason. That statement is probably in all the editions of Dunglison—for I know it is in mine, the next to the last, written twenty years ago—and it is immediately followed and the article closed with this, which your essayist evidently did not need in his business: "There is ground, however, for the belief that for full protection revaccination may be occasionally necessary." This is just the point made in my first article, that the health and school boards shoe the little colts by force, but let the old mares go bare. Not even the most rabid vaccinationist, nowadays, will claim that a vaccination protects, but insists that it is frequently necessary. If sists that it is frequently necessary. If our policing authorities really believe in vaccination, then why do they not intelligently enforce it? One ought to be able in four columns of a newspaper, illustrated in the baking powder

leavening-power graphic style, to have room to show something favorable to vaccination-or, rather, revaccination, since vaccination is confessedly valueless-by gleaning from ancient literature made up by friendly statisticians. But such a letter is too long to be here replied to in extenso Nor is it necessary, as all the theories and admirable bookworm work therein dis-played are at once brushed away by the recent and really scientific report quoted below. As he so truly says: "Local authorities with limited experi-

of worldwide authority; and more particularly in science and scientific medicine old authorities must give place to more re-cent and exact writers. New facts are discovered almost daily. The more facts a theory includes the more likely is it apt to be true theory.'

The undersigned also thinks he has no theory or dogma to uphold in this matter, but does think that he has found the truth as displayed in the latest reports. As Mr Huxley tells us, "it is better to have a wrong theory than none at all, for if there wrong theory than none at all, for if there is a theory, facts, or supposed facts, will be collected and built around the theory, and after a while the truth is found out." I believe the report published below to be the nearest the truth of anything yet produced on the vaccination subject. It certainly is not "local," even though royal and truly scientific. Switzerland has rejected the compulsory vaccination law bejected the compulsory vaccination law be-cause of injury wrought upon her soldiers by vaccination, and reports are that the law will probably soon be removed from the statute books of England, as cumulative fines for its infraction have recently been. The anti-vaccinationists howled so long and earnestly for a thorough scientific investigation of the vaccination question that Queen Victoria, in 1889, appointed a royal commission of competent men to do the work. This commission has reported every year for three years (and perhaps this year also), and those reports are summed up as follows:

1. The history of vaccination demonstrates that the property of t

strates that the practice is founded on ar empirical and not scientific basis.

2. The leading advocates of the practice, from the beginning to the present time, have not been agreed as to the best methods of application, either as to the age of the patient, number of times or manner of application in performing the operation. 3. There is not nor has not been any general agreement as to what virus is the best

4. There is no way to distinguish "pure" or good virus from "spurious" or danger-5. The evidence in support of vaccination is practically of a negative and indirect 6. The evidence of inefficacy of vaccina-

tion to protect against smallpox is positive and direct. 7. The mortality percentage in smallpox is almost identical with the mortality percentage long before vaccination was intro-8. Vaccination is liable to give rise to many severe and even fatal forms of dis-9. Hundreds of people have been maimed, crippled and made life-long invalids from the direct and remote effects of vaccination. 10. The mortality records show that large numbers of young children die annually from the direct and immediate effects of

In conclusion, in the light of this report, especially that part in Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10, am I not justified in again asking, all I claim, that those who do not want vac-cination may be allowed the privilege of letting it alone? W. B. CLARKE, M. D. Indianapolis, Oct. 9.

World's Fair Dairy Tests. Philadelphia Record.

The tests of dairy cows at Chicago show that may be relied upon as "fixed." At the beginning the temperature of the cream from the milk of the Jersey cows varied from 44 to 52 degrees, that from the Guernseys varied from 42 to 46 degrees, and that from the shorthorns from 40 to 44 degrees. At the ending of the week the cream from the Jersey herd varied from 51 to 58 degrees, that from the Guernseys from 47 to 54 degrees, and that from the shorthorns from 45 to 52 degrees. The average rise of temperature during churning of the Jersey cream was 7.5 degrees, with an average of 6 degrees from the Guern-seys and 4.5 degrees for the shorthorns. The shortest time of churning Jersey cream was 60 minutes, and the longest 120 minutes. The shortest time in churning the Guernsey cream was 49 minutes and the longest 130 minutes, while the shortest for the shorthorns was 40 minutes and the longest 95 minutes. It will be noticed that the temperature of the cream varied during churning, and that the time required for "making the butter come" varied widely

The three breeds varied greatly in the amount of cream contained in the milk, and the individual cows of the breeds differed also in quantity and quality of product. As no two cows are alike in any respect, and as the milk and butter differ not only in quality, but also in the time required for churning, no fixed rules can be settled upon in the matter of churning. All depends on the cow herself, and the requirements in her case will not fit her companions in the herd. It is incumbent upon farmers, in the face of these tests, to give the greater at-tention to the kind of cows they use, for not only is the care and attention, as well as the feed, potent factors with the breed, but the labor of churning is also dependent on the cows more than on the kind of churn. Dairying is a science, and the more it is investigated the greater it is made apparent that the heaviest loss on the farm comes from the use of scrub cows.

Co-Operative Dairying.

Correspondence Ohio Farmer. I believe the solution of the dairy question lies in co-operation. The advantages of uniformity of product, of excellence unvarying, of a sure and profitable market for creamery butter, have been set forth time and again, but there is one thing that has not been properly emphasized. That is the saving in apparatus, machinery and labor. If forty farmers can have their butter made with one or two churns, why go to the ex-pense of forty churns? If one set of apparatus will do better than forty, why buy the thirty-nine? The dairymen who co-operate, in creamery or factory, can make a handsome profit in this saving alone. The extra labor in a private dairy of twenty cows is worth at least \$300 a year, and this is saved by co-operation.

What we want is to have our creameries built at a fair price, and then educate

ourselves up to the plane of profitable working. The farmers don't know enough to run it. They won't keep cows enough, won't keep them right, won't take care of their milk, and are obstreperous generally. Another thing: We want to educate our young men to run these cooperative creameries, and put them there at a fair salary. It is not necessary to pay strangers a thousand dollars a year, when we can put one of our own men in at \$500, who is capable, honest and trustworthy. The right man, with the right kind of patrons, will make money for all concerned. Dairy writers and authorities should encourage this kind of dairying, instead of devoting so much time to teachin farmers how to make butter, etc. Making butter is an art as well as a science. It shuld be no part of a farmer's business. His part is to supply the milk. Let him be educated to do this, and send it to a

If vaseline or butter be applied to the skin immediately after a blow of any kind there will be no discoloration.

factory or creamery.

THE

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

DAILY. SUNDAY

AND

WEEKLY

The Journal's price for daily is only 15 cents a week, and it has a very wide circulation, reaching a large number of people hitherto unable to afford the luxury of a first-class daily paper. Reports from agents and subscribers indicate a continued increase, and that what used to be regarded as a luxury has become a necessity. The new readers not only remain, but they are constantly increasing.

It is the purpose of the Journal to make itself even more indispensable to its patrons, new and old, and to still further widen its field. To this endit will not only endeavor to maintain the characteristics which have established its reputation as by far the best newspaper in Indiana, but will add such new features and improvements from time to time as are in accord with journalistic progress and that may tend to the advantage of its readers. It will, for example, give increased attention to State and local interests. What Indianians want is a paper in which Indiana affairs given are especial prominence and importance. This want the Journal has always supplied as no other paper published outside or inside the State is able to do; but the rapidly developing industries and business and social enterprises of the community call for additional consideration and space, With this in view its corps of correspondents has been increased until it has a representative in nearly every town in the State Special traveling correspondents will visit the news centers of the State at frequent intervals, thus insuring the "write up" of every important event

or matter of general interest. Being published in the geographical center of Indiana the Journal is afforded unusual facilities for securing news promptly, and, what is of greater consequence, is able to reach its subscribers without delay. The running of moraing trains from Indianapolis is very favorable to the early distribution of papers sent by mail or express, and in most towns within a radius of a hundred miles Journals are delivered as early as in the city where they are printed. In the more remote counties there is but little loss of time in trans-

The Journal is the paper for Indianians and particularly for Indiana Republicans. The change of administration involves the settlement of political problems likely to be of the most direct personal concern to every farmer and business man in the State. All such matters will be set forth in detail, the Journal's Washington corrsspondent being instructed to give especial attention to every hing having a possible bearing on Indiana interests.

But though the Journal is Republican in politics it is non-partisan in the publication of news. Its constantendeavor is to secure facts unbiased by prejudice and to make its columns trustworthy records of each day's happenings. A large editorial force supplements the work of the press associations and the correspondents, and furnishes careful supervision for each department.

The Sunday Journal has a well-established literary character, superior to that of any Western paper. It is not defaced by "plate matter" nor fille! with a heterogeneous mass of syndicate literature, but its contributions and miscellany are chosen with a view to their special fitness and adaptability to the tastes of the readers. The reading matter in any given number of the Sunday Journal is equal in quantity and is not inferior in quality to that found in the leading magazines. As an educational adjunct and a source of entertainment the Sunday Journal is indispensable in every well-regulated family.

The Weekly Journal, at \$1 per year, contains more reading matter than can be obtained for the money in any other shape. It is carefully edited and offer the news of the week in condensed shape and a variety of miscellany, agricultural and housshold literature that render it one of the best investments that any family can make. Try it and see. It has a large circulation in this and other States and agents find it an easy matter to secure large lists of subscribers. Special inducements offered to agents. Circulars sent on appli-

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